NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA

Battles at Nachod, Skalitz, Trantenau and Munchengratz.

SEVERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Eight Thousand Austrians Captured at Nachod and Trantenau.

PARTIES CLAIMING A VICTORY.

The Prussians Said to Have Been Finally Driven Back to Silesia and Saxony.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians Advancing from the Tyrol into Lombardy.

CAPTURE OF BORMIO.

The Italians Changing Their Plan of Campaign.

FRANCE ARMING.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Derby's Difficulties in forming a New Ministry.

REFORM AGITATION.

Great Popular Demonstrations in London.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL WAR DISPATCHES.

The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June and Queenstown on the 1st of July, arrived here yes-

The steamer Baltic arrived at Southsmpton on the

morning of the 27th of June. The Denmark reached Liverpool on the 29th ult. The Hibernia arrived in the Clyde on the 29th ult.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA.

Advance of the Army of Silesia under the Crown

Prince-Battles at Nachod, Skaleiz and Trautenau-Both Parties Claiming a Victory-The Prussians Reported to Have Been THE PRUSSIAN DISPATCRES.

REINERZ. June 27-Evening .- Early this morning the

army, commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia, came upon a strong body of the enemy at Nachod, consisting of the Austrian Zamming Corps, a division of the reserve cavalry, and the Prince Schleswig-Holstein division of cavalry. A severe engagement ensued, which lasted until 3 p. m. The Austrians were compelled to retreat, pursued by the Prussian cavalry. Their loss was considerable; that of the Prussians trifling. The Crown Prince was present at the engagement. Five guns and two standards were taken. Many of the Austrian cavalry were captured.

REINERZ, June 28 .- The Prussians have advanced today in the direction of Jaromirz, and have taken ten guns

Among the prisoners is Col. Count Wimpfen, commander of the Austrian regiment "Crown Prince of

Beelin, June 29, 11:15 a. m .- The Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th inst., near Nachod, by our First Army Corps; on the 28th at Trantenau by the Corps of the Guards, and at Munchengratz by Prince Frederick Charles. At Trantenau the Austrians had from 3,000 to 4,000 killed and wounded, and lost several thousand prisoners. Our loss at the same place was about

BERLIN, June 29, 1866 .- The Corps of the Guards yesterday defeated the Tenth Austrian Army Corps, under Gen. Gablenz, after an obstinate engagement. The Austrians lost several thousand prisoners, some field pieces, and a large quantity of war materiel.

Yesterday, the Prassian Fifth Corps, under Gen. Steinmetz, which, on the 27th inst., drove back the Austrian Corps to Josephstadt, again compelled the enemy to retire | Corps. ofter a screre contest. Numerous trophies were captured by the Prussians.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the city on account of the success of the Prussian army yesterday.

An immense crowd assembled before the Royal Palace to-day, and paraded the streets with flags.

A congratulatory address to the King is in preparation. APTERNOON.-In yesterday's battle the Fifth Prussian | awaiting reënforcements." Army Corps, under Gen. Steinindz, was opposed by the Sixth and Eighth Austrian Corps, under the Archduke

The number of prisoners captured from the Austrian Corps, under Gen. Von Gablenz in yesterday's en ago

Evening .- An address was presented this evening to the King by a deputation of the inhabitants of Berlin, and a serenade was given before the Royal palace during which several of the national airs were played. The King appeared repeatedly on the balcony-

About 5,000 Austrian prisoners from Nachod and 3,000 from Trautenau have been sent to Posen.

The Crown Prince of Prussia's report to the King upon the battle in which the 5th Prussian Army Corps was engaged, states that 28 baftalions of Austrians took part in the conflict, while the Prussian forces consisted of only 22 battalions, of which the reserve did not come into close quarters with the enemy. The Crown Prince adds, that considering the brilliant victory which had been achieved the Prussian loss was very small and did not exceed 500 to 600 men, among whom, however, were many officers. The losses sustained by the Austrians were very considerable. Altogether, on both sides, about 4,000 men were placed hors du combat.

THE AUSTRIAN DISPATCHES.

VIENNA, June 28 .- The official reports fully confirm the victory of the 6th Austrian Army Corps over the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Skalicz.

It is officially announced that in the battle near Skalicz vesterday the Prussians lost many prisoners and 18 guns. quarters of Marshal Benedek under protection of a flag of truce to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused. Liverpool, Saturday Evening, June 30.

The following is the latest Austrian official telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th:

PARDUBITZ, June 29.—The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Gablenez, leaving behind one-third of their army killed and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory toward Glatz.

Pants, June 29, 1868. The Maniteur of this morning publishes intelligence from Berlin, dated yesterday, announcing that in a fresh engagement between the Prussians and the Austrians near Trautenau, the former captured ten guns and took many prisoners. The Austrians were compelled to fall

A special dispatch to The Times, dated Josephstadt June 27, 4:50 p. m., says: A Prussian force advanced from Nachod and Neustadt this morning. They were met near Skalicz by an Austrian army corps, and driven back

after six hours fighting.

The Austrian loss is heavy, especially in cavalry.

Advance of the Army of the Elbe Under Prince Frederick Charles-Capture of Mun-

PRUSSIAN DISPATCHES.

MUNCHENGRATZ, June 28, 10 p. m .- Prince Frederick Charles has to-day driven back the Austrians from Podol to beyond Münchengrätz, with great loss, and has made

tion with Gen. Herrwarth Bitterfeld, captured München

REICHENBERG, June 29.-The King of Prassia and Prince Charles are expected here to-morrow.

Signrow, June 27, midnight.—The vanguard of Gen. Herrwarth Bitterfeld came upon a small body of the enemy at Hünerwassen, who were driven back with a loss of 50 prisoners.

AUSTRIAN DISPATCHES.

PARDURITZ, June 29, 1866. After occupying Jiein yesterday, the Prussians were attacked by the Cavalry Division of Gen. Edelsheim. They were driven out of Jiein, and were repulsed toward Tur-

In consequence of this defeat the Prussians last night evacuated Melink, Danba, and Leipa, and withdrew in great haste to Meimes.

The strategic operation of the Austrian army was com-

Charles with the Army of Silesia was prevented. are estimated at scarcely 2,000 killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

The Times says that it is difficult as yet to bring the Austrian and Prussian bulletins to agree as to the final result of the affair at Skalicz. The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best in this emounter, though the advantage they obtained is by no means decisive.

Advance of the Prussians into Galicia-Battle nt Oswiccin. CRACOW, June 27-Evening.

This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswiencin, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The following details have been received of the brilliant unter which took place vesterday at Oswiecin;

The Austrian forces, composed of one battalion and half of infantry, two squadrons of Uhlans, and half a field battery, drove back the enemy with heavy losses across the Vistula, after a struggle which lasted ten hours. The Prussian forces consisted of three companies

ment of Uhlans, and half a field battery. RATIBOE, June 27 .- Count Stolberg's corps has de-

stroved the Cracow and Vienna Railway in several places, thereby seriously interrupting the Austrian communication with Cracow and Galicia.

Occupation of Troppau in Austrian Silesia. RATIBOR, June 27. The Prussians have entered Troppau without meeting

PRUSSIA AND THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The Hanoverian Army-Engagement with the Prassians Beported Capitulation. BERGIN, June 28.

It is officially stated that 6,000 Prussians, under Gen. Flies, attacked yesterday the Hanoverian army near Langensalza, in order to cut off its retreat southward. The Hanoverian forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valor. The losses are considerable. Gen Flies having attained his strategical object, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched northward from Langensalza through Mühlhausen, in the direction of Sonderhausen.

BERLIN, June 28, 1866-Evening. The Hanoverians are being surrounded by Prussian

Fresh negotiations are in progress for a capitulation.

The Moniteur publishes an account of the engagement between the Hanoverians and Prussians near Langensalza, which it states to have been without result. The Prussians lost two guns.

The Moniteur adds: "The Hanoverians, however, withdrew in a northerly direction. They asked for a fresh armistice, which was refused by the Prussians, who are

THE HANOVERIAN ARMY SUBBENDERED AT DISCRETION

It is stated that the King and Crown Prince of Hanover and the officers of the Hanoverian army have pledged their word not to fight against Prussia during the present | The Hungarian Die: Prorogued-Dissatisfac

By the terms of the surrender the Hanoverian officers retained their side arms and the men were disarmed and sent to their homes. The war materiel was given up to

CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA



The Prussian army of Silesia, commanded by the Crown Prince, has been operating, as the reader may see by reference to our map, in Western G hein and the North, eastern part of the kingdom of Bohenin. The theater of the operations of this force in Bohemia is inclosed in a narrow strip of territory beginning near the north-north-east portion of the Bohemian boundary, and reaching southward about third of the distance across the kingdom. In the perthern part of this strip, near the Silesian frontier, is THAUTENAU, a tle town of 9,400 is habitants on the River Aufe, and the center oward Josephstadt, a fortified town of 1,800 Inhabitacts, 15 niles further south on the east bank of the Eibe. This move line worth-cost of Josephstadt, close to the boundars tween Bohemia and Prussian Silesia, is the town of Nacroop (pop. 2,000) on the Mettau, where the buttles were fought on the 27th and 28th; and four or five miles west of this place the village of SKALICZ, the scene of another engagement on of some 1,800 people, about six or seven miles south of Nachod. It has been mentioned in previous disputches in connection with the action at the laster place. JAROMIRZ toward which th at Skalicz, lies only four or five miles from Josephstadt, and from PARDUBITZ, which is a town on the Eibe, 15 or 20 mile south of Josephstadt and 61 miles east of Prague, states that

on the Neisse, some ten 1-s cost of Nachod. This is a place all the places above described, being a town of Austrian

described, and near the center of the northern part of the and 15 or 30 miles north-west of Munchengratz. Dauna is a on the Elbe, is about the same distance south of Danba. After withdrawin gtheir forces from these less three places, in consequence of the defeat at Jieie, the Prussians moved toward NIBMES. A town of 3,300 people, about equi-distant from Leros, Dauba, and Help erwasser,

has set out upon the march. An engagement is expected

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE RITINE PROVINCES.

The Prince of Hohenzollern, Military Governor of the Rhine Provinces, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Nassau, in which he declares that, in consc pence of the entry of South German troops into Wetzlar, he is compelled to consider Nassau hostile territory. He announces that the Prussian forces will march toward the pletely successful. The junction of Prince Frederick | Main, and expresses a hope that the people of Nassau will show by their attitude that they have no part in the short-SECESSION OF SEVERAL MORE STATES FROM THE

CONFEDERATION.

FRANKPORT ON THE MAIN, June 29.
In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, after a discus ion on military affairs, the representative of the 15th Curie announced the secession of Anhalt and Schwarzburg from the Confederation. The 15th Curie, which consisted of Oldenburg, Anhalt and Schwarzburg, is now no longer represented at the Diet, Oldenburg having already declared her withdrawal from the Bund in the sitting of

The representative of the Hanseatic towns announced that, in accordance with his instructions from the Hamburg Senate, he ceased to represent the free town of Hamburg at the Federal Diet until further orders.

ADOPTION OF THE GERMAN COLORS. FRANKFORT, June 28 It is asserted that the united Austrian and Federal troops will, in future, march under German colors.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians Advancing Into Lombardy-Occupation of Bormio-Wherenbouts of Gari-

The Austrians have re-descended the Stelvio, and occupied Bormio, driving the Italians back to Tirano FLORENCE June 29.

Garibaldi is now at Lake Idro. The Austrians have entered Valcamonica, and have ar-

The Italian troops are taking up positions on the Oglio. The movement is being effected with perfect order, and the army is in excellent health and spirits. The Austrians have not attempted to cross the Mincio.

The Austrians have forced their way through the Tovate Pass and into the valley of Cannonica.

The headquarters of the Italiam army are at Torre Mal-

New Plan of Campaign. FLORENCE, June 18.

The original plan of operations has been relinquished, and the Italian army, under King Victor Emanuel, is concentrating at Cremona and Piacenza. The forces under General Cialdini have abandoned their positions on the Po, and are falling back on Bologna, with the view of subsequently effecting a junction with the King's army near the upper part of the River Po. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY-THREAT OF REPRISALS.

VERONA. June 29.

It is officially stated that three Austrian prisoners have ing been hung on trees by the Italians, the Archduke Albrecht wrote to the Italian Commander-in-chief to the effect that in the event of a repetition of this course a system of reprisals would be adopted. The Archduke Albrecht had inspected the army under

his command, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Up to the present, 4,000 prisoners and 14 guns had been taken from the Italians.

tion of the Diet. PESTH, June 21 .- The Hungarian Diet will shortly be

prorogued for a few months.

speedy assembly of the Reichsrath and the restoration of the Constitution. The Upper House added numerous expressions of loyalty to the Crown, and the siting closed with cheers for the King. The committee on affairs common to Hungary and Austria have issued their report. They propose that questions of foreign affairs and garian Reichstage. The committee further propose that Hungary shall assume a portion of the Austrian state

FRANCE. The Attitude of France.

debt, and that loans and commercial questions shall be

treated in common by means of special treaties

FRANCE ARMING. Lendon, June 30 .- Rumors are current in Paris that the

arming of the Toulon squadron has been ordered. The France denies the statement published in some French journals that the camp at Châlons had been raised.

FRANCE ON THE AUSTRIAN VICTORIES. Parts June 26.-The Gazette de France of this even ing publishes a communique from the Government, contradicting the statement made by that journal that a deputation of the principal merchants of Paris had requested the Government to authorize an illumination in the event of a victory being gained by Austria.

PROMINENT MEN IN THE GERMAN WAR.

The Emperor Francis Joseph. Charles Francis Joseph L., the present Emperor of

Austria, and "King of Hungary and Bohemia," &c., &c., is a nephew of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand L, who abdicated in is favor after the insurrection of 1848 (and who is still living), and eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles by the Princess Sophia of Bohemia. He was born August 18, 1830, and in his youth was remarked for his fine pateral abilities and enitivation, and especially for his attainments as a linguist. During the troubles of less he served under Radetsky in Italy. His mother, the Archduchess, the soul and spirit of the Reactionary party in Germany, when it became apparent that the Emperor Ferdinand could no longer keep his throne, caused the young man to be declared of age when he was only is; and the next day, December 2, his father resigned his rights in his favor, and his uncle laid down his crown. In his inaugural the new Emperor promised a liberal, progressive and constitutional reign, and for a while he seemed vanished. The rising in Hungary under Kossuth was not lenting severity; the Austrian Parliament was dissolved; its ted a new Constitution of his own, known as that of March 4th. The revolutionary schemes of a German union apart from Austria having been defeated, Austria and several of the Southern German powers combined to crush the movement set on foot by Prussia for a separate union of some of the smaller States of Germany. Preparations were made for war in 1850, but Prussia yielded, and Francis Joseph, with the assistance of his Minister, Count Swarzenberg and afterward of Count Buol-Schauenstein, was enabled to devote his energies to the recatablishment of centralization and absolutism. He visited Hungary in 1852, but was very unfavorably received. The next year an outbreak occurred in Milan, but it was soon suppressed by Radetsky. On Feb. 18, 1853, while walking on the public promenade in Vienna, the Emperor was forlously attacked with a knife by a young Hungarian tailor named Libényi, and the wound nearly proved fatal. He recovered very slowly, narrowly escaping the loss of his sight. The assassin died on the gallows, pro-testing his fidelity to republicanism. During the Crimean war, Austria sided with the Allies, concluding a treaty with France and England in December, 1854, and occupying the Danubian Principalities while hostilites were in progress. The treaties subsequently concluded by the Emperor with some of the minor Italian States led to the war of 1859, in bich Austria took the initiative, after Napoleon's celebrated address to the Diplomatic Body on New-Year's Day, and sent Count Gyulai with an army into Piedmont. In the great battle of Solferino, Francis Joseph commanded his troops in person, and fought them gallantly and obstinately, defeated by Victor Emanuel and Napoleon. By the peace of Villafranca he lost a part of Lombardy, but retained the amous Quadrilateral and Venetia. In his farewell address

the Bayarian Dake Maximilian Joseph.

Prassis, and satisfied himself that he could not count upon their support, he abandoned his design.

The Emperor was married in 1854 to Elizabeth, daughter of

The King of Prussin.

William I. (Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig), King of Prussia, is the second son of King Frederick William III., and was born March 22, 1797. He early entered the military service, took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and, on the accession of his brother Frederick William IV. to the throne in 1840, was appointed Governor of Pomerania, and was subsequently a member of the first General Diet of the kingdow. His absolutist tendencies have always made him an object of reguliar dislike to the patriotic party in Germany, it wise to take refuge in England, but he soon afterward rethe insurrection in Baden. In consequence of the King's for a period of three months in October, 1857, and the comformally created regent. The King died January 2, 1861, and William I. was crowned with great pomp the following Octo the liberal opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and in March, 1862, he dissolved the Assembly and dismissed the liberal members of his Ministry. In the new Chamber the opposition proved stronger than in the old one. They refused to vote the budget, and neither the adoption by the Ministry of certain liberal measures nor the advoltness and ability of Bismark, who was called to the Presidency of the Conneil in October, could move them. The King finally closed the sesion, and obtained from the House of Lords an illegal authori zation of the budget which the Deputies had rejected. The next session was equally stormy, and was closed by a royal order in May, 1861, and soon afterward the Chamber was dis putes, his despotic measures against the press, and the assist ance given by him to Russia in putting down the last insurred tion in Poland, have greatly embittered the popular feeling against him, and the last elections showed the opposition to be

The King of Hanover.

George V. (George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus), King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duke of Cumberland and of Brunswick Lunebourg, is the only son of the late King Ernest Augustes, third son of George III. of Great Britain, and is cousequently a coastn of Queen Victoria. He was born in England, May 27, 1819, and succeeded his father in November, 1851. has generally pursued a reactionary policy. He has been blind from early youth, and the question of his eligibility to the crown was consequently much disputed during his father's life time. He is passionately addicted to music, and is himself

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, was born August 25, 845, and succeeded his father, Maximilian II., March 10, 1864. His grandinther, Ludwig L, who abdicated in 1848. is still living. As he is not yet 21 years of age, the King of course has had but little personal share in political events. He

The King of Wartemberg. Charles I., King of Wurtemberg, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded his father. William L., in June, 1865 He married in 1846 the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the

The King of Saxony. John I., King of Saxony, was born December 12, sol, and succeeded his brother Frederick August II., August 1854. He is the voungest son of King Maximilian, who died been more remarkable for his devotion to literary and scien-

tific pursuits than for his personal influence in affairs of state dethes a German translation of Dante's Dinina Commedia, with elaborate notes, which enjoy the distinction of being the

best commentary on that wonderful poem in any language. The Grand Duke of Baden. Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden. the second son of the late Grand Duke Leopeld, and was before his brother's death, and the same year he married a Jesuits from his Duchy in 1856, and has passed a great part of his time since 1853 in perpetual conflicts with the ecclesiastical

power. An attempt was made to assassinate him in 1853, The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born Jane 18, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest II. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest II. Jan. 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest II. Jan. 29, 1818, and large quantity of material. The hustran less in Enled and wounded is placed at between 5,000 and 4,000. On the same day Prince Frederick Charles, in conjunction with Gen. Bitterield, captured Muschengrais, after a successful engagement with the enemy, in which he took for prisoners. The Austrians retired to Fursien hids with the loss of 2,000 men. These encounters preve that the Frussians had advanced considerably beyond the frontier.

Furstenbuck, to which the Austrians are said to have restricted, is some 25 or 30 miles from the frontier on the direct. 1848 and the subsequent years, took part in the war against Denmark in 1849, and when he became convinced of the hope lessness of his desires for unity, procured a congress of princes at Berlin in which he pleaded with warmth for the interests and legitimate wants of the people. During the general reacserved a mild and moderate course. He is remarkable for the simplicity of his private life, and his devotion to science and art. He is the author of several operas.

The Crown Prince of Prussia.

Frederic William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince Prussia, who commanded the Prussian forces at the battle of Skallez, is the eldest son of the present King, and was born Oct. 18, 1831. He was married at London, Jan 25, 1858, to the Princess Royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. He holds the rank of Lieutenant

General in the army, and commands the Second corps. The Archduke Leopold.

The Austrian Archduke Leopold, who commands the 6th and 8th corps which were defeated by the Prussians on the 27th and 28th ult., is the son of a grand-uncle of the Emperer Francis Joseph. He was born June 6, 1823, and is Lieutenant-Field Marshal in the Austrian service, with the functions of Inspector-General of Engineers and Marines. .

Prince Frederick Charles. Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, who captured Munchengratz from the Austrians on the 28th ultimo is younger brother of the King of Prussia, and was born June 29,

1801. He is a Kield-Marshal in the army.

Prince Alexander of Hesse. Alexander Louis Christian George Frederic Emile, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and Commander of the left wing of the Federal army, is a younger brother of the reigning Grand Duke, and elder brother of the present Empress of Russia. He was born July 15, 1823. In his frouth he served in the Russian army, and afterward in the Austrian. He distinguished himself at Montebello and Solferino, covering the retreat of the Austrian center at the close of the latter battle with admirable tact and coolness. He resigned the rank of Lieutenaut Field-Marshal under Francis Joseph in order to

accept his present position. He is said to be an officer of Prince Louis of Hesse.

Prince Frederick Willliam Louis Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt, is a nephew of Prince Alexander of Hesse, in whose corps he commanded a brigade of cavairy. His father is the brother of the Grand Duke and of Prince Alexander; his mother is a first cousin of the present King of Prussia. He was born Sept. 12, 1837, and married July 1, 1862, the Princess Alice, third daughter of Queen Victoria. He is therefore brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Prussis, against when he is fighting. He also served in the Prussian army before the present complications.

Ludwig Von Benedek, the Austrian commander in Germany, was born in Hungary in 1804, and is the son of a physician. He studied in one of the Austrian military schools. nd entered the army with the rank of cornet at the age of 18. His first important service was rendered in Gallicia during the assurrection of 1845, when he held the grade of Colonel. He ighly distinguished himself under Radetsky in Italy in 1848, the Prussians.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, June 29.

The whole Federal army in Frankfort and its environs

The whole Federal army in Frankfort and its environs

The whole Federal army in Frankfort and its environs

TESIH, June 27.—A royal rescript was read at the sitting of the standing aloof his natural allies. The threatening condition of affairs in 1850 compelled him to grant certain constitutional concessions to the emptre, including Hungary. At the same time he made preparations for another Italian war; but have time he made preparations for another Italian war; but have time he made preparations for another Italian war; but have time he made preparations for another Italian war; but have time he made preparations for another Italian and the Prince Regent of the Prince Regent of the Prince Regent of the Hungary in Italy in 1848, and took an agative part in the war in the war to define and took an agative part in the war in the war one of the standing aloof his natural allies.

The whole Federal army in Frankfort and its environs in the arm is the constitutional concessions to the emptre, including Hungary. At the same time he made preparations for another Italian amplies of the Miningary in 1848, and took an agative part in the war in the concessions to the emptre, including Hungary. At the same time to the Miningary in 1848, and took an agative part in the war in the constitutional concessions to the emptre, including Hungary.

He replaced Gen. Hess in the commanded the Austrian right wing at the battle concessions to the emptre, including aloof his natural allies.

The whole Federal army in Frankfort and it is environs in the original and the standing aloof his natural allies.

The threatening condition of affairs in 1850 compelled him to grant certain constitutional concessions to the emptre, including aloof his natural allies.

The threatening condition of affairs in 1850 compelled him to grant certai

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Battle of Skalicz

It is difficult as yet to bring he Austrian and Prusskin bulletins to arree as to the fin-skin bulletins to arree as to the fin-Skinlica. The latest Prussian telly quarters of the Grown Primes at about half-way between Goatz and I date of Wednesday evening. They from the bulletins published a few an-headquarters at Nosend. The Prup with a large Austrian force at

cipal town, without incertainty the escape of the Hanoverians, in, as our renders are awars, they have been helding say belonguered since their first inread into their kingdom. The Hanoverham tried to force their way at Languagian, where they had only to deal with 6,000 Prussians, whom they hoped to overpower. The Hanoverham were, however, beaten back, and marched northward, it is supposed toward Sonder-

stenhilok with the loss of 2000 men. These encounters prove that the Frusians had advanced considerably beyond the frostier.

Purstenbuck to which the Austrians are said to have retired, is some 25 or 30 miles from the frontier on the direct road to Frague, and we may conclude that the main bedy of the Frusian army has so far found the way open to it in its invasion of the Austrian territory. But it is not in this hose alone that the Pressans are advancing. Whatever may have been the result of the battle of the 27th at Skatler, the Prussans and Josephstadi.

The Frusian 5th corps, which is said to have been successful against the Austrians in the battle of the 27th, was again opposed on the 28th to the 6th and 6th Austrian corps, solid the Archduke Loopold, and is reported to have gained syrand advantages ever it. We thus find the Prussans findly established on the Bobemian territory, after fighting three severactions. Whatever may be the vision of the invasion of Bobemia, the enemy has not as yet shown the ability to drive them from it. Fried-marked in the first fortinght of the invasion of Bobemia, the enemy has not as yet shown the ability to drive them from it. Fried-marked in the first fortinght of the party as yet appear that, became the first fortinght of the party as yet accords they extraordizary achievement to the hardy as yet and the story, and they were the first fortinght of the party has resources therefore, are that as a first from the first fortinght of the party has resources therefore, are that end and his reputation is diminished. We can quite believe that the buttles which have been fought are only the beginning of a hereely-contested campaign, and that Prussia mass put forth all her strongth if elements of the first party and the organization are accellent, and the soldiers are like soldiers all over the world. Somewhat incided to complain when he we continue the first party and whom it can master throughbut its extended suppite. The discipline of the army and the provision of the first par

Impregnability of Bohemia. Regarding the Bohemian battle-field, The Times

Field-Marshal Benedek may have shown that If the Austriana Field-Marshal Benedek may have shown that if the Austrians have allowed their opponents to gain sirnal advantages at the beginning of the campaian, it has not been for want of ability in their commander. The promptitude of the Prassians has gained for Berlin the supremacy of Northern Germany, but the inactivity of the Austrians from whatever cause it has arisen, may at last have given them a "simph over their teoconfident opponents. We do not know the designs of the Prussian Generals, nor what have been the dispositions of their forces that it is difficult to believe that any good strategical purpose cap be served by an invasion of Hobenia. The reciple are not German; they are sufficiently attached to Austrian rule, and they are above all things anti-Prussian. The only object, then, that an able commander could propose in